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MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS,

PRESIDENT OF THE SO CALLED

CONFEDERATED STATES.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that the Constitution framed for the establishment of a permanent government for the Confederate States, has been ratified by Conventions in each of those States to which it was referred. To inaugurate the government in its full proportions upon its own substantial basis of the popular will, it only remains that elections should be held for the designation of the officers to administer it.

There is every reason to believe that at no distant day other States indentified in political principles and community of interests with those which you represent will join in this Confederacy, giving to its typical constellation increased splendor—to its government of free, equal and sovereign States a wider sphere of usefulness—and to the friends of constitutional liberty a greater security for its harmonious and perpetual and existence.

It was not, however, for the purpose of making this announcement that I have deemed it my duty to convoke you at an earlier day than that fixed by yourselves for your meeting.—The declaration of war made against this Confederacy by Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, in his proclamation issued on the nfteenth day of the present month, rendered it necessary in my judgment that you should convene at the earliest practicable moment, to devise the measures necessary for the defence of the country.

The occasion is indeed an extraordinary one. It justifies me in a brief review of the relations heretofore existing between us and the States which now unite in warfare against us, and in a succinct statement of the events which have resulted in this warfare; to the end that mankind may pass intelligent and impartial judgment on its motives and objects.

During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered "*severally* into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever."

In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this contract of alliance, the war of the revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recegnized to be independent.

The articles of confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress; and in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates who attended a Convention "for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

It was, by the delegates chosen, by the several States, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787 and submitted to the *several States* for ratification, as shown by the 7th article, which is in these words:

"The ratification of the *Conventions of nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution BETWEEN *the States* so ratifying the same."

I have italicised certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavored in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common government and nation; and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a *compact* BETWEEN independent States.

The Constitution of 1787 having however, omitted the clause already recited from the articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms, that each State *retained* its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle, and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretense of doubt the reservation by the States, of all their sovereign rights and powers—not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the government thus formed was not a compact *between* States, but was in effect a national government, set up *above* and *over* the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against *foreign* aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their *domestic* affairs; the *creature* has been exalted above its *creators*; the *principals* have been made subordinate to the *agent* appointed by themselves.

The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common government subservient to their own purposes, by imposing burthens on commerce as a protection to the manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other. And the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact that the Northern population was increasing by immigration and other causes in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control; they learned to listen with impatience to the suggestions of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and in another memorable instance the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated, and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

In addition to the long continued and deep seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress, for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes at the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendent magnitude as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union, that its permanence was impossible.

When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress, a large portion of the laboring population consisted of African slaves imported into the colonies by the mother country. In twelve, out of the thirteen States, negro slavery existed, and the right of property in slaves was protected by law.—This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. [illegible] number of slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the government.

The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labor, whilst the converse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interests by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harboring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

As soon, however, as the Northern States that prohibited African Slavery within their limits had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress, a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures was devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting amongst the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond, the constitutional provision for their rendition to their owners was first evaded, then openly denounced as a violation of conscientious obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey, and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise contained in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment by ruinous fines and long continued imprisonment in jails and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was transferred to the Congress; Senators and representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra fanaticism, and whose business was, not "to promote the general welfare or ensure domestic tranquility," but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciation of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the government, with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded in the month of November last, in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States and the increasing care and attention for the well being and comfort of the laboring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in number from about 600,000 at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent and civilized agricultural laborers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction. Under the supervision of a superior race, their labor had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slaveholding States had augmented from about 1,250,000 at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which the labor of African slaves was, and is indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and had become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man.

With interests of such overwhelming magnitude imperiled, the people of the Southern States were driven by the conduct of the North to the adoption of some course of action to avert the danger with which they were openly menaced. With this view, the Legislatures of the several States invited the people to select delegates to Conventions to be held for the purpose of determining for themselves what measures [illegible] crisis in their history.

Here it may be proper to observe that from a period as early as 1798 there had existed in all the States of the Union a party, almost uninterruptedly in the majority, based upon the creed that each State was, in the last resort, the sole judge as well of its wrongs, as of the mode and measure of redress. Indeed, it is obvious, that under the law of nations, this principle is an axiom as applied to the relations of independent sovereign States, such as those which had united themselves under the constitutional compact. The Democratic party of the United States repeated in its successful canvass in 1856, the declaration made in numerous previous political contests, that it would "faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolution of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; and that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed.

The principles thus emphatically announced embrace that to which I have already adverted, the right of each State to judge of and redress the wrongs of which it complains. These principles were maintained by overwhelming majorities of the people of all the States of the Union at different elections, especially in the elections of Mr. Jefferson in 1805, Mr. Madison in 1809, and Mr. Pierce in 1852.

In the exercise of a right so ancient, so well established, and so necessary for self-preservation, the people of the Confederate States in their Conventions, determined that the wrongs which they had suffered, and the evils with which they were menaced, rexuired that they should revoke the delegation of powers to the Federal Government which they had ratified in their several Conventions. They consequently passed ordinances resuming all their rights as sovereign and independent States, and dissolved their connection with the other States of the Union.

Having done this, they proceeded to form a new compact amongst themselves, by new articles of Confederation, which have been also ratified by the Conventions of the several States with an approach to unanimity far exceeding that of the Conventions which adopted the Constitution of 1787. They have organized their new government in all its departments; the Executive, Legislative and Judicial duties are performed in accordance with the will of the people as displayed, not merely in a cheerful acquiescence, but in the enthusiastic support of the government thus established by themselves; and but for the interference of the government of the United States in this legitimate exercise of the right of a people to self-government, peace, happiness and prosperity would now smile on our land.

That peace is ardently desired by this government and people, has been manifested in every possible form. Scarce had you assembled in February last, when, prior even to the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate you had elected, you passed a resolution expressive of your desire for the appointment of commissioners to be sent to the government of the United States "for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that government and the Confederate States of America, and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two governments upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith."

It was my pleasure as well as my duty, to co-operate with you in this work of peace. Indeed, in my address to you on taking the oath of office, and before receiving from you the communication of this resolution, I had said, "as a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled."

It was in furtherance of these accordant views of the Congress and the Executive, that I made choice of three discreet, able and distinguished citizens, who repaired to Washington. Aided by their cordial cooperation, and that of the Secretary of State, every effort compatible with self-respect and the dignity of the Confederacy was exhausted before I allowed myself to yield to the conviction that the Government of the United States was determined to attempt the conquest of this people, and that our cherished hopes of peace were unattainable.

On the arrival of our Commissioners in Washington, on the 5th March, they postponed, at the suggestion of a friendly intermediary, doing more than giving informal notice of their arrival. This was done with a view to afford time to the President who had just been inaugurated, for the discharge of other pressing official duties in the organization of his administration, before engaging his attention in the object of their mission. It was not until the 12th of the month that they officially addressed the Secretary of State, informing him of the purpose of their arrival, and stating in the language of their instructions their wish "to make to the government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring the government of the United States, that the President, Congres and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded on strictest justice, nor do any act, to injure their late confederates."

To this communication no formal reply was received until the 8th of April. During the interval the Commissioners had consented to waive all questions of form. With the firm resolve to avoid war if possible, they went so far, even, as to hold, during that long period, unofficial intercourse, through an intermediary, whose high position and character inspired the hope of success, and through whom constant [illegible] of the United States of peaceful intentions; of the determination to evacuate Fort Sumter; and further, that no measure, changing the existing *status* prejudicially to the Confederate States, especially at Fort Pickens, was in contemplation, but that in the event of any change of intention on the subject, notice would be given to the commissioners. The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an example so wanting in courtesy, in candor, and directness, as was the course of the United States Government towards our Commissioners in Washington. For proof of this I refer to the annexed documents, taken in connection with further facts which I now proceed to relate:—

Early in April the attention of the whole country, as well as that of our Commissioners, was attracted to extraordinary preparations for an extensive military and naval expedition in New York and other Northern ports. These preparations, commenced in secresy, for an expedition whose destination was concealed, only became known when nearly completed, and on the 5th, 6th and 7th April, transports and vessels-of-war, with troops, munitions and military supplies, sailed from Northern ports bound southwards. Alarmed by so extraordinary a demonstration the Commissioners requested the delivery of an answer to thee official communication of the 12th March, and thereupon received, on the 8th April, a reply dated on the 15th of the previous month, from which it appears that, during the whole interval, while the Commissioners were receiving assurances, calculated to inspire hope of the success of their mission, the Secretary of State and the President of he United States had already determined to hold no intercourse with them whatever; to refuse even to listen to any proposals they had to make, and had profited by the delay created by their own assurances in order to prepare secretly the means for effective hostile operations.

That these assurances were given, has been virtually confessed by the Government of the United States by its sending a messenger to Charleston, to give notice of its purpose to use force if opposed in its intention of supplying Fort Sumter. No more striking proof of the absense of good faith in the conduct of the Government of the United States towards this Confederacy can be required than is contained in the circumstances which accompanied this notice. According to the usnal course of navigation the vessels composing the expedition designed for the relief of Fort Sumter might be expected to reach Charleston harbor on the 9th April; yet with our Commisioners actually in Washington, detained under assurances that notice should be given of any military movement, the notice was not addressed to *them*, but a messenger was sent to Charleston to give the notice to the Governor of South Carolina, and the notice was so given at a late hour on the 8th April, the eve of the very day which the fleet might be expected to arrive. That this manœuver failed in its purpose was not the fault of those who contrived it. A heavy tempest delayed the arrival of the expedition, and gave time to the commander of our forces at Charleston to ask and receive the instructions of this government. Even then, under all the provocation incident to the contemptuous refusal to listen to our Commissioners, and the tortuous course of the Government of the United States, I was sincerely anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, and directed a proposal to be made to the commander of Fort Sumter, who had avowed himself to be nearly out of provisions, that we would abstain from directing our fire on Fort Sumter, if he would promise not to open fire on our forces unless first attacked. This proposal was refused, and the conclusion was reached, that the design of the United States was to place the besieging force at Charleston between the simultaneous fire of the fleet and the fort. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to direct that the fort should at once be reduced. This order was executed by General Beauregard, with the skill and success which were naturally to be expected from the well known character of that gallant officer; and although the bombardment lasted but thirty-three hours, our flag did not wave over its battered walls until after the appearance of the hostile fleet off Charleston. Fortunately not a life was lost on our side, and we were gratified in being spared the necessity of a useless effusion of blood by the prudent caution of the officers who commanded the fleet in abstaining from the evidently futile effort to enter the harbor for the relief of Major Anderson. * * * * * *

Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy, which which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an indpendent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion to its functions without question over seven sovereign States—over more than five millions of people—and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States "combinations, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." He calls for an army of seventy-five thousand men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows that "the *first* service to be assigned to the forces called out" will be, not to executethe process of cours, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that "this effort is intended "to maintain the perpetuity of popular government." He concludes by commanding "the persons composing the combinations aforesaid," to wit, the five millions of inhabitants of these States, "to retire peacably to their res- [illegible]

Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakeably evident. The President of the United States called for an army of seventy-five thousand men, whose *first* service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war which I was not at liberty to disregard, because of my knowledge that under the Constitution of the United States the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign powers. The laws of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as an unconstitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper further to issue proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defense in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparation might be made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone, under the Constitution, have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States "the militia of the sea," and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warefare. I earnestly recommend the passage of the law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already recieved.

I cannot close this review of the acts of the government of the United States without referring to a proclamation issued by their President under the date of the 19th inst., in which, after declaring that an insurrection has broken out in this Confederacy against the government of the United States, he announces a blockade of all the ports of these States, and threatens to punish as pirates all persons who shall molest any vessel of the United States under letters of marque issued by this government. Notwithstanding the authenticity of this proclamation, you will concur with me that it is hard to believe it could have emanated from a President of the United States. Its announcement of a mere paper blockade is so manifestly a violation of the law of nations that it would seem incredible that it could have been issued by authority—but conceding this to be the case so far as the Executive is concerned, it will be difficul to satisfy the people of these States that their late confederates will sanction its declations, will determine to ignore the usages of civilized nations, and will inaugurate a war of extermination on both sides, by treating as pirates, open enemies acting under the authority of commissions issued by an organized government. If such proclamation was issued, it could only have been published under the sudden influence of passion, and we may rest assured mankind will be spared the horrors of the conflict it seems to invite.

For the details of the administration of the different departments, I refer to the reports of the Secretaries which accompany this message.

The State dpartment has furnished the necessary instructions for three commissioners who have been sent to England, France, Russia, and Belgium, since your adjournment, to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make with each of those powers treaties of amity and commerce. Further steps will be taken to enter into negotiations with the other European powers in pursuance of your resolutions passed at the last session. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed since the departure of these Commissioners for the receipt of any intelligence from them. As I deem it desirable that Commissioners or other diplomatic agents should atso be sent at an early period to the independent American powers South of our confederacy, with all of whom it is our interest and earnest wish to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations, I suggest the expediency of making the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

Under your act authorizing a loan, proposals were issued inviting subscriptions for five millions of dollars, and the call was answered by the prompt subscription of more than eight millions by our own citizens, and not a single bid was made under par. The rapid development of the purpose of the President of the United States to invade our soil, capture our forts, blockade our ports, and wage war against us, induce me to direct that the entire subscription be accepted. It will now become necessary to raise means to a much larger amount to defray the expenses of maintaining our independence and repelling invasion. I invite your special attention to this subject, and the financial condition of the government, with the suggestion of ways and means for the supply of the Treasury, will be presented to you in a separate communication.

[Mr. Davis next refers to the organization of the Department of Justice; military and naval officers, the postal service, &c.]

In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact that in every portion of our country there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies [illegible] troops and supplies. The presidents of the railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered ro receive their compensation at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the government at its disposal for the common defense.—Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity that the numbers tendering their services have, in every instance, greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth rival each other in the desire to be foremost for the public defense; and though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed, have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement, and the hope of distinction from individual achievement, they have borne what for new troops is the most severe ordeal, patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service, with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct when active valor shall be required in place of steady endurance.

A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice they may be called on to make, nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit, unditninished to their posterity.

A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain which will, within a few weeks, be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; whilst the corn, cotton, and other staple productions of our soil, afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious.

We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandisement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us, shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must resist to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence, and self-government.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

MONTGOMERY, April 29th, 1861.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY: : : : : : : MAY 17, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

☞The Corner Stone of St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church, in Friend's Cove, near Bowser's mill, will be laid with appropriate Services, on Whit Monday, the 20th inst.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts of Bedford county, and others who intend to act with them in good faith hereafter, are hereby requested to meet on

SATURDAY, THE 15th JUNE, NEXT,

at the hour and place to be appointed by their respective Vigilance Committees (who are hereby requested to give written notice of such time and place of meeting) for the purpose of electing two persons as delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which is to assemble at the Court House, in Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to put in nomination a County Ticket to be voted for at the ensuing election, appoint Legislative and Judicial Conferees, and attend to such other matters as may be proper to be transacted for the benefit of the party.—It is also particularly requested that active and earnest Democrats be elected Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year and that their names be returned to the President of the Convention. By order of the Dem. Co. Com.

G. H. SPANG,
May 10th, '61. Chairman.

Davis' Message.

We publish on our first page, a message of Jefferson Davis, the so-styled President of the so-called Confederate States. This document sets forth in a terse and succinct history, the wrongs and grievances complained of by the people of the South. Though able in style and eloquent and forcible in phraseology, it contains fallacious and dangerous doctrines, such as we cannot send forth among the people without also furnishing an accompanying antidote. The right of secession is maintained by Mr. Davis, as existing under the Constitution of the United States. This is a fallacy that was once mooted by the State of Massachusetts, and which has been entertained by the leading politicians of South Carolina since the days of John C. Calhoun, but which was always denied and discountenanced by a vast majority of the people of every other State. When made an issue in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in 1851, [illegible] tion. If the right of secession exists under the Constitution, then that document has no binding force whatever. It is simply a dead letter—a bond from which the obligor can at pleasure erase his signature. The right of secession is not a Constitutional, but revolutionary right. To assert it successfully, the government established in the Constitution must be thrown off, and to do that is revolution. Let not Mr. Davis claim the justification of secession by the Constitution. Nothing but successful rebellion will ever be sufficient to justify it, either in the eye of an enlightened domestic jurisprudence, or in the light of the law of nations.

As to the wrongs and insults experienced by the South, of which Mr. Davis justly complans, we believe that they could and would have been redressed, had the Southern States remained within the Union. We believe that even now, if those States were to return to their former allegiance, that there would be an overwhelming uprising in the North in favor of the full protection of their citizens in the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights. It may be difficult for Southern people to believe this, owing to the late base misrepresentation of Northern feeling in Congress, and the semi-barbarous conduct of some of the people of the Eastern States, yet we feel well assured that what we say is true. We can, therefore, only say to Jefferson Davis and his misguided followers, Come back to the fold! Come back and ask your rights under the Constitution, under the Stars and Stripes, and you will find willing hearts and able hands all over the North to sustain you.

☞The Republicans ask us not to discuss the causes of the rebellion in the South, and yet Governor Curtin, in his Message, published in our last, does not refrain from doing so. Mr. Jordan, also, in his speech in front of the Bedford Hotel, on Monday night of Court week, spoke, to some extent, of the causes. Our attention has been called to the fact, (by a strong war man, but one who looks upon the matter as a war merely for the restoration of the power of the Government in the refractory States) that Mr. Jordan among other glorifying expressions made use of in regard to the unhappy contest between "the North and the South" (Mr. Jordan always uses these sectional terms) said that this was "a war for *humanity*, a war for freedom." The question was naturally suggested to our warlike friend's mind, *Does that mean the Abolition of Slavery?*

☞Our friends of the Beaver *Star*, as well as the editors of some half-dozen other papers, are respectfully informed that they are welcome to our editorials, and that all we ask in return for them, is that they furnish the public some indication that they weren't copied into our paper from theirs.

Convertible Terms.

Said a friend to us the other day, speaking of the proposition of the Black Republicans to abandon party organizations: "Cannot a man be a Democrat *and* a patriot! A Democrat *and* a Union man?"—If not, then Democracy is not what we have been taught to believe from infancy. If not, then the Democratic party has been fighting for the Union ever since the beginning of its existence, only at last to be tacitly branded by its own members as a Disunion party. No! the Democracy are the original and true Union men. They sacrificed their political ascendancy in every Northern State, threw office and emolument to the winds, bowing themselves at the sacred shrine of the Constitution and bearing all the insults and injuries that fanaticism could inflict, to prevent the dissolution of the Union. Even now their opponents admit that if they had been successful in the late Presidential election, the Union would not have been dissolved. And are such men not to be trusted, unless, forsooth, they abandon their organization, and surrender their political name? Why, the friends of the Union would be powerless as babes, without the assistance of the great Democratic party. Democracy and Union are convertible terms. They mean one and the same thing; whilst Black Republicanism and Secession go hand in hand, the one assisting the other in the wicked purpose of destroying the Union. Let the rallying-cry of the original and true Union men, be, "Democracy and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!"

Don't Cheat the Soldiers!

The gallant men who have gone from their peaceful firesides to fight, as they believe and as we hope, for the restoration of our beloved Union, should receive the full benefit of the appropriations made by the Legislature for the supply of their wants. To this end the Governor of this State, the Military Authorities at Harrisburg, and the persons contracting to furnish supplies to the soldiers, must be closely watched. Three millions of dollars have been appropriated for our soldiers by the Legislature, but it is feared, with good reason, that the plundering office-holders at Harrisburg are intent on converting about one-half of it to their own use. We say let the brave men who have volunteered to do the fighting, receive the benefits and profits to be derived from this appropriation, and let Gov. Curtin and the other officers at Harrisburg be content with the salaries attached to their respective offices. That there is great reason to fear that peculation and plunder are the order of the day among the State Authorities, is sufficiently shown by their approbation of the conduct of the Superintendent and managers of the Girard House establishment in Philidelphia. This house is a depot for the making-up and furnishing of clothes to the troops. The greatest favoritism and the loosest management have prevailed at this establishment from the beginning. Thousands of yards of stuffs are thrown in to the cutters, without measurement and without regard to their quality. Advanced prices are offered to certain favorite parties and political friends, and thus goods are purchased at almost double their value. And yet Gov. Curtin has not a word of disapprobation for this wholesale plunder! The following from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, a strong war paper, is in reference to these outrages:

Instead of giving out these contracts to some of our large clothing houses, who have all the facilities for getting up good clothing and thousands of hands out of employment, whose workmanship is well known to them, they go to work and make sub-contracts with parties who only understand how to grind down the poor working people to less than living price. Shame on such transactions, and yet it is countenanced by the *Pennsylvania State authorities*.

Again, the day's work heretofore has been from seven to seven, and six days to the week. Now, we understand, it is to be from six to seven, including Sunday, and half an hour each day for their dinner. Although an extra day has been added to the amount of their labor, yet no additional compensation is paid for the extra day; but if any person cannot conscientiously work on the Sabbath, or have little families that need their attention at least one day in seven, they are "docked" one day's wages. Oh! how liberal, how generous, how *patriotic*, are these men, in whose power are these poor people.

And again, great complaint has been made of the manner in which the clothing in general has been made. Is it because the workmen and women are not good? No. It is in consequence of the bad material given them to work.

One article alone, (for which we are told a high price has been paid,) that is, cotton used on the sewing machines, is unfit to be used in any shuttle, which any disinterested individual in the sewing machine business will testify.

A LARGE SPECULATION.—We see it stated in several papers that George Law and others have obtained a contract from the Government for supplying the newly raised army with twenty thousand beeves at eight cents per pound live weight—equal to FOURTEEN cents per pound when slaughtered. By this operation, the contractors expect to realize a net profit of $600,000! This is one of the ways the Government is plundered, and the Treasury depleted. A few individuals are making princely fortunes at the expense of the tax-payers of the country.—*Reading Gazette.*

☞This same George Law is one of the most furious war-shriekers in all the country. The cloven foot will protrude, however, and the blatant hypocrite will be detected, no matter how well cloaked and concealed. Gov. CURTIN, we are informed, is also doing a thriving business in the way of purchasing beef cattle and other supplies for the Army. These unanointed scoundrels fatten on the blood of the poor soldiers who from honest and patriotic motives leave their families and homes to fight the battles of their country. Some time since that Pennsylvania should be disgraced in a case like this by such an Executive as Andrew G. Curtin.

Local and Miscellaneous.

....The dwelling on the estate of Daniel Means lately deceased, in Monroe township, was destroyed by fire, one day last week. It is supposed that the fire was communicated to the building from the chimney. No insurance.

....That pink of veracity, the Bedford *Inquirer*, contradicts our statement that the "Taylor Guards," from this place, received additions from other companies. A letter from a member of that Company to a gentleman in this place, says: "Our Company has been filled out by men from the Allentown, York and other Companies."

....We have received a number of letters from prominent Democrats in different parts of the county, as well as from subscribers in other parts of the State, approbatory of our course on the war question. One of these, from an old and valued friend, reads, in part, as follows:

"It is a long time since we have had any correspondence. I am, however, much gratified to know that by your manly, honest, straightforward course, you have made many friends. I write what I know. While you stand up nobly for the Stars and Stripes, you have not failed to keep before your readers the cause of our troubles and the difference between sustaining the Government and the Republican Administration. I very much fear that many of our papers have sadly failed to do this, and hence a great many people may be carried away with the impression that they must sustain the National Administration *in all things*, even if Corwin did not desire to see our soldiers return from Mexico."

Thank you for your words of encouragement, but our friends in the country need not think that we require any extra aid to enable us to hold the "even tenor of our way!" The position occupied by this paper in regard to the vital questions connected with the origin and prosecution of the present war, was assumed from a conscientious conviction of right and duty, and will be adhered to until we are convinced that it is wrong, knowing full well that

"One self-approving hour whole years outweighs,
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas."

....Within the last week there *have been* eight or ten persons *arrived* from Cumberland, who have gone East and joined the Pennsylvania volunteers.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

First person, "I have been arrived," second person "You have been arrived," third person "He, she, it or they, or ten persons have been arrived, arroven, or arriven." That'll do. Go up head, little one!

....Beware! Several "red-mouthed," Secession apologists have been taken up in this State for their treasonable declarations and proceedings.—*Republican paper.*

Beware again! Several foul-tongued Republican apologists for the non-adoption of the Crittenden Compromise, have been *taken down* lately in this State for their disunion "declarations and proceedings."

....Remember that the war as understood by the Democrats, is for the maintenance of the Government, not a war between the North and the South, or for the destruction of Slavery. In a sectional war, or a war waged for the destruction of Southern institutions, the Democracy will have neither lot nor part. Let the Republicans who rely upon the Democrats to do the fighting, remember this.

...."Baxter's Military Tactics," advertised in this week's *Gazette*, will be for sale at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store, in a few days. It is *the* book on the subject of which it treats. Call and buy a copy.

....The Maryland Legislature has passed a resolution calling upon the President "in the name of God" to cease making war upon the South.

Getting Dissatisfied with the Administration.

The Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury*, an out-and-out administration paper, appears to be getting disgusted with the manner in which things are managed by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. We clip the following article from the last number of that paper, without endorsing its sentiments as a whole.

"The people have responded to the call of the President for aid. They have answered with so much unanimity and power that a panic is already perceptible among the less desperate of the rebels. Probably no man connected with the national administration anticipated such a sweeping tornado of patriotic enthusiasm. But we regret to say, the President has not, in his turn, responded to the mighty demand of the masses—no more temporizing with traitors. The negotiations between Lincoln and Seward on the one hand, and Hicks and Brown on the other, are humiliating to the government and chilling to the people. There seems to be a woful lack of common sense, decision and energy in the management of affairs.—Volunteers are kept without arms and equipments long after they are thoroughly organized, tolerably drilled, and ready for a call to the field. Pennsylvania troops hurry forward to a position whence they can threaten Baltimore and hold that rebellious city in check, and *somebody* orders them to retire, for fear of offending the delicate sensibilities of Hicks and company. Other volunteers hasten to Annapolis, and there they reman for days, without the facilities for reaching the imperilled capital.—If Washington does not fall into the hands of the rebels, the credit of its salvation will not belong to the administration, but to the gallant volunteers of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. But for the promptitude of the old Bay State, Fort Monroe would have lacked a garrison capable of a successful resistance to assault. The same determined patriots would soon clear direct road to Washington, if the government possessed a tithe of the spirit which now animates the northern people. If Mr. Lincoln would hold his tongue, and Mr. Seward would consent to forego an opportunity for turning polite phrases, perhaps the course of the government would be more in harmony with the tremendous import of the crisis."

☞Our State Legislature have now appropriated three millions, five hundred thousand dollars to war purposes.

Highly Important from St. Louis.

Surrender of the Missouri Militia to the United States Troops.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Gen. Frost's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the western outskirts of the city surrendered unconditionally, this afternoon, on the command of Capt. Lyon, commander of the United States forces in this city.

Capt. Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with some thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and planted field pieces on the adjoining eminences.

It is understood that Gen. Frost says Capt. Lyon's letter, demanding a surrender, was not received by him until his camp was surrounded by U. S. troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration of this kind, he was entirely unprepared to successfully resist the attack. He therefore accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command.

There were only about 800 men in the camp a large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms, and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

A release on parole was tendered to the officers and troops, providing they would take oath not to take up arms again against the United State government, which they declined doing, on the ground that it implied that they had already taken up arms against the government which they disclaimed.

LATER.—*St. Louis*, May 10, midnight.—Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were drawn up between two lines of United States volunteers, several 'rocks' were thrown at the volunteers and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Captain Blanlowsky, and, as he fell, he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

This unfortunate occurrence has produced an intense excitement in the city.

Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The *Democrat* and *Anzieger*, Republican newspapers offices, have been threatened by the mob.

THE KILLED.

The following are the only names of those killed that can be ascertained at this late hour:

Walter McDowell.
Thos. A. Haven.
Nicholas Noblach.
Emily Sumners, probably fatally wounded.
Claiborne Wilson.
Truman Wright.

All the gun shops in the city are guarded by bodies of armed police.

About two hundred policemen have been detailed to protect the *Democrat* and *Anzeiger* offices.

The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of getting more reliable information tonight.

St. Louis was the scene of another terrible tragedy on Saturday night. A large body of the Home Guards, after being furnished with arms at the arsenal, were parading through Fifth street, hissed at and otherwise abused by the spectators, when a boy about fourteen years old discharged a pistol into their ranks. The rear rank instantly fired upon the crowd, and the [illegible] their muskets down their own line and among the people on the sidewalks. The troops suffered most seriously, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded. Three citizens were killed, and others wounded.—General Harney has issued a proclamation calculated to allay excitement. Both Houses of the Legislature have passed the Harris military bill.

Who is to Blame?

By no effort of our political enemies, says the Chambersburg (Pennsylvania) Valley Spirit, can the blame for the severance of the bonds of the Union and all the ruin it has brought upon the country, be fastened on the Democratic party. Their political principles never could, and never would have brought such disaster and disgrace upon the nation.—We are most happy to fling in the teeth of our political opponents the opinion of the greatest statesman that ever lived—Henry Clay—as to the causes that would eventually produce a dissolution of the American Union.

How sadly true, and how prophetic, are these words of Henry Clay, spoken in the United States Senate on the 7th of February, 1839. They certainly cannot be applied to the Democratic party. The triumph of sectionalism, as Clay predicted, has been the downfall of the Republic, and every man who voted for Lincoln deliberately and knowingly for a dissolution of the Union, or there is no truth in the words of Clay—he said:—

"Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of reccollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and the real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolitionism should no longer be an imaginary danger.

The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeeded in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States, as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other, and this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded and deformed human nature.

* * * * * * *

"One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other; the collison of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities murdered inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

☞Up to the hour of going to press, the war news has assumed a new phase. From the indications, a great battle will shortly be fought at Harper's Ferry, and another at Cairo, Ill.

LATEST SOUTHERN WAR NEWS.

The Alaxandria Gazette says that a number of the Maryland Guard of the city of Baltimore passed up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad on Wednesday. They report that over one thousand Baltimoreans will unite with the army of the Confederate States.

It is said that the Confederate troops at Pensacola, numbering probably 10,000 men, are to be withdrawn from their location round Fort Pickens, and marched to the North. This confirms the intelligence that an attack on Fort Pickens was abandoned. It is stated that all the volunteers from the extreme South are first ordered into quarters at Mongomery, and despatched from thence to the different rendezvous farther North.

Mr. Bouligny, Congressman from Louisiana, who arrived in Washington on Wednesday, states that four thousand men have left New Orleans for Lynchburg, Va., and that large bodies of troops from various quarters are concentrating in that locality.

Negroes of all classes are depreciated almost through the entire South from thirty to fifty per cent. Property has also fallen in a similar degree.

The Southerners do not want Fort Pickens, unless the Confederate Government is acknowledged by the European Powers. There are now in Pensacola ten thousand secession troops camped. Their being there is but a bait.—The entire distance from Pensacola to Washington can be passed over in five days, as there is rail the entire distance. Some fine morning Lieutenant Slemmer and his garrison will wake up and look on an empty camp.

A letter from on board one of the United States vessels off Pensacola, discloses the important fact that the rebels in possession there intend, in case they are likely to be worsted in an encounter with the Federal forces, to destroy Pensacola, Warrington and the navy yard, by blowing up and burning. This has been ascertained through spies, who assert that the powder has already been placed and the trains laid for the purpose. Warrington is said to be now entirely deserted by its inhabitants, and the houses are occupied by rebel soldiers.

The Charleston (Va.) Free Press, of Thursday, says:—We know the fact that from the 18th of April the forces at Harper's Ferry have ranged from 3 to 6,000, and that there is no scarcity of provisions of any kind. No stranger visiting the Ferry can form any estimate of the number there, because they are stationed at every point commanding entrance to the town.

Interesting from Texas—More U. S. Troops Taken Prisoners of War--Col. Waite a Prisoner of War, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9.—We learn by the Orizaba, arrived from Texas to-day, that Gen. Van Dorn had left Victoria on the 6th instant with the McCullough regiment and other forces to intercept Col. Reeves' command of United States troops, six hundred strong, above San Antonia.

Major Lloyd Beall, Capt. R. W. Johnson, 2d cavalry; Capt. Wm. Blair, Lieuts. Ramsour, Fourth and Howard, 3d U. S. artillery, had resigned.

Capt. Lee's company, 8th infantry, had surrendered at San Antonia. Col. Waite, successor of Gen. Twiggs, is a prisoner of war, on parole.

The crops will surpass any harvest ever reaped.

Texas has made provision for large quantities of brass cannon and other arms for the defense of the State.

The Belgium consul has published a note denying the statement publisted in New York that he had entered into a contract with the Confederate States for supplying them with arms from Belgium.

The entrance of the channel at Pensacola Bay has been obstructed by sinking vessels to prevent the entrance of ships of war.

Catholicism and Slavery both to be Destroyed

Like Popery, Slavery is incompatible with the spirit of the age, or, in other words, with liberty and civilization. *Their progress is at an end*, and fate or Providence seems to have doomed them to *speedy destruction for the folly of their devotees.—Daily Times.*

After civil freedom is destroyed by the monarchical. Puritanical, anti Republican party, it will, doubtless, turn its attention to the overthrow of religious freedom. It tried to get up a crusade against Catholicism a few years since and in New England penetrated convents with Hiss Committees, &c.; but its onward progress was gallantly met by Old Virginia, and with the true Democratic instincts of equal right, she conqured the destroyer. She fought and gained one of the most impotant battles for equal rights of this century, and she fought it for *the North*, which had been overrun by the pestilent heresy of Know-Nothingism. The return she gets for it is the invasion of her soil by the very men whom she most served.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE STORM IS GATHERING.—Although much of our information concerning the movements of the military is vague and unreliable, enough is known to make it certain that bodies of troops are moving from the North and from the South towards the field of action, and are constantly concentrating. It is difficult to tell which side gains most by delay; though, should action be postponed for a considerable time, there is no doubt that the North would be able to accumulate a much larger force, on account of our greater population and superior facilities for rapid movement. The Southerners however, especially if they wait to be invaded and act wholly on the defensive—perhaps enticing their enemy into the interior, will gain the powerful co-operation of a hostile climate. But without attempting to remark upon the chances of success, a collision at no distant day is inevitable, unless a kind Providence should interpose to prevent it. Either side would be glad to avail itself of any special advantage which might offer for inflicting a mortal blow. Conflict is most likely to occur either at Cairo or in the neighborhood of Washington city. Military movements appear to be unusually active in both directions.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

ARMS FOR THE SOUTH.—The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of last Wednesday learns that a vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe on the 6th inst., with 250,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States. This (says the Banner) is the same vessel whose arrival has been expected for some days, and to which attention has been called by the New York press,—the same having urged the Government to keep a sharp look out for her. According to the same authority, about fifty boxes of guns and other munitions of war reached Nashville by railroad last Tuesday.

It is interesting to note the large proportion of patriots who are ready to volunteer for official positions in the war. Almost every day we here that somebody offers his services to *lead* a regiment, a company, or to act in some other official capacity. This, in the opinion of many, seems to be the most elevated sort of patriotism. Serving in the ranks with rations and twelve dollars per month, is quite a different affair from leading a regiment, with a chance for glory and good pay. All cannot be Generals, Colonels, or even Captains. It is fortunate that some are willing to enlist as privates.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

DYSPEPSIA.—This is a very distressing complaint, and gives the patient more suffering than almost any other disease, in fact, it is a combination of many complaints in one. The symptoms are numerous and are of the nature of almost all other complaints combined. From this fact, arise the very many cases where this desease is mistaken for some other, and so improperly treated. The first symptoms—indigestion, flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, etc., if neglected, almost always awaken some dormant disease and send the poor sufferer to a premature grave. What you must first do is to cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels; do this with the "Mountain Herb Pills," and you can bid defiance to dyspepsia.

—MARRIED—

AMICK—WERTZ.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Zimmermin, Mr. William Amich, to Miss Annie Catharine Wertz, both of St. Clairsville.

—DIED—

ARNOLD.—On the night of the eighth inst., at her residence in Friends' Cove, in this Co., departed this life Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, relict of Peter Arnold, at the very advanced age of 95. She was the oldest woman of Bedford co.—Almost a centenarian she had a distinct recollection of the battles and prominent events of the American Revolution and of the Indian hostilities in Bedford and Huntingdon counties. She was in many respects a most remarkable woman. She was fifty years old before she learned to read. The Bible was her first book and such was her proficiency in reading the sacred pages that she knew the Bible nearly by heart. She was profoundly religious and of a very inquisitive turn of mind. She embraced the Catholic Faith at a late period of her life, and lived and died a most edifying pious and consistent member of the Church. She was most highly esteemed and beloved by all her neighbours, who testified their respect for her memory by their large number in attendance at her interment, notwithstanding the great inclemency of the weather.—Having been fortified by all the *rites* and consolations of religion, she has after her long pilgrimage on earth, gone to her true country, Mount Sion, and the city of the living God—the heavenly Jerusalem—"Looking on the author and finisher of faith, Jesus, who having joy set before Him endured the cross, despising the shame, she has, Full of years and virtue, passed from the church on earth to "the Church of the first born who are written in heaven."

R. I. P.

POTTER—On the 30th of April at her residence in Water Street, Bedford Co., after a long and protracted illness, Mrs Susannah Potter, aged 70 years, 8 months and 20 days. The deceased was for many years a resident of the Cove. Her funeral was largely attended by the Community and the occasion improved by the pastor, by a discourse based on the words of St Paul "To die is gain"—Phil 1:21.—This is truly so to the Christian. Dear Mother! thou art gone—we hear thy voice no more, we would not desire to call thee back. We believe thou art gone to a better world, where thou art released from all care and trouble. But still, dost thou speak loudly to us from the grave, saying: "Then, be ye also ready, for in such an hour when ye think not, the Son of man cometh".

"Her eyes are closed for ever,
Their sparkling light has fled;
Their sightless orbs are sleeping'
In the mansions of the dead.

But angel bands have bone her,
On the wings of light and love;
To dwell with Christ in heaven,
In that plest dome above.

S.

HELSEL.—On the 12inst. of Consumption, Mr. Geo. Helsel, son of Charles Helsel.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, 15th JUNE NEXT,

the following described Real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. W. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodbury Township.

TERMS:—One third in hand on confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

AARON REED,
Ex'r of Dr. W. W. Reed, dec'd.
May 17th, '61. 4t.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY 15th JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz: 350 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steckman and South Side of Tussey's Mount in, and having thereon erected a Log House and Shop, about 40 acres thereof cleared and under fence.

ALSO,

40 acres, being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 20 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r. of Dan'l. Means dec'd.
May 17th, '61. 4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Sparks, Executor of Daniel Buzzard, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, June 7th, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
May 17th, '61. Auditor.

Announcements.

[Those notices marked with a star (*) are prepaid.]

Associate Judge.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of SAMUEL DEFIBAUGH, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for Associate Judge.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN S. RITCHEY, Esq., of Bedford Township, for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JOHN C. BLACK for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic Co. Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. MANDORFF, of Bedford Borough, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the will of the Democratic County Convention.

*

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of JNO. BOOR, of Bedford Borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

We are authorized to announce A. J. SANSOM, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

*

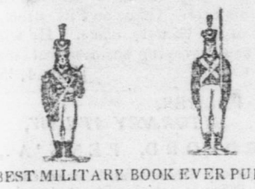
Commissioner.

We are requested to announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Commissioner, if nominated by the Democratic county Convention.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. POWELL, of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce HENRY TAYLOR, of St. Clair tp., as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

ATTENTION!



THE BEST MILITARY BOOK EVER PUBLISHED

NOW READY,

BAXTER'S

VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,

CONTAINING FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

RECRUIT,

In the Schools of the Soldier and Squad, given in the most Simple Style. And all the information necessary for the forming of

CORPS OF HOME GUARDS

ILLUSTRATED WITH OVER

100 *ENGRAVINGS,*

Showing the Different Positions in the

FACINGS AND MANUAL OF ARMS,

And complete directions relative to

LOADING AND FIRING

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO

SCOTT'S SYSTEM OF INFANTRY TACTICS,

And in conformation with the

ARMY REQUIRENENTS FOR THE PRESENT WAR.

BY

Lt. Col. D. W. C. BAXTER,

OF THE

NATIONAL GUARD

This Book is Officially approved of.

The instructions given are of the greatest importance to the new volunteer, and should be thoroughly understood, being indispensable to the instruction of a company.

Bound in one volume, 12mo., 62 pages, Paper Cover, price 25 cents. Flexible Cloth, 38 cents.

THE SAME WORK

IS ALSO

PUBLISHED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE,

At the same price, and is the only

GERMAN BOOK OF AMERICAN MILITARY TACTICS

Published in the United States

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED

To engage in the Sale of this Work, in every

CITY, TOWN and VILLAGE

In the Country.

Price per Dozen Copies, ... $2.00
" Fifty " 8.00
" Hundred " 15.00

All orders accompanied with the Cash will be dispatched immediately, either by post or express.

☞If ordered by post, Stamps must be enclosed to pay postage. If by express, the freight can be paid on delivery.

SONGS FOR THE VOLUNTEER.

THE

CAMP-FIRE COMPANION,

A New and Original Collection of Military and Patriotic Songs, adopted especially for the present Campaign. One vol. 12mo. With illustrations. Paper Cover, 15 cts. Flexible Cloth, 25 cts.

Single copies of the above Books

MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE,

To any Address in the United States, upon receipt of the price, by

KING & BAIRD, Printers and Pub's.

607 SANSOM ST., PHILAD'A.

To whom all Orders should be addressed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration, having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD } Adm'rs.
MICHAEL WERTZ. }

May 17th, '61.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Furney, adm'r, of the estate of Andrew Carn, dec'd., will attend to the duties of said appointment, on Thursday, 6th of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER
May 17th, '61. Auditor.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!

THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S.

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store

LIFE OR DEATH.—The subscribers take pleasure in announcing that they are now prepared to mail (free) to those who wish it, a copy of an important little work, by the late DR. BRAMPTON, entitled "*The Invalid's Medical Confidant,*" published for the benefit, and as a warning to young men and persons who suffer from *Nervous Debility, Premature Decay,* &c., &c., supplying the means of self cure. The reader is irresistibly led to compare a useful life with an ignoble death.

Reader, lose not a moment, but send your address for a copy of this little work. Address the Publishers.

DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & Co,
64 & 66 John St., New York.

May 17th, '61. 3m.

JACOB REED,

BEDFORD, PA.

Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash.* The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barèges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Cramtzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies' Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 10th, '61.

CIVIL WAR!

SHOEMAKER & Co. VS. THE WORLD!

The undersigned have just received a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Men's and Boy's wear, from the highest in price to the lowest, Ladies' Dress Goods, Calicoes, of which their stock is particularly fine, Muslins, Linens, &c., &c. Also,

GROCERIES

of every description, such as Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Spices of all sorts, and everything generally kept in a grocery store. They have also a large assortment of cheap and excellent

QUEENSWARE

which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.—Thankful for past favors, they respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

May the 10th, '61.

SPRING GOODS! The Subscribers have received their supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call,

GREAT BARGAINS.

All kinds of Country Produce received for goods.—Also, Cumberland Bank notes—and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

May 10th, '61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE
AARON WHETSONE,
Administrators.

May 10th, '61.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of Sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will on

SATURDAY 8th DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

expose to public Sale, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in the Township and county aforesaid, late the property of said deceased, adjoining lands of Simon Nycum, on the North, John Frazey on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 81 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log Barn are erected.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. TERMS:—Twenty Five Dollars on day of Sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale.

JOHN W. SAMS,
May. 10th '61. 4t. Executor.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,
May 10th, '61. Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN MORRISON'S COVE.

By virtue of an order of Sale directed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8th JUNE NEXT,

all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less,—all cleared but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a Two-Story Rough-Cast and Log House, Barn and other out-buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never-failing well of good water is also in the yard. This property is valuable in many respects, and, as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

TERMS and conditions made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL WERKING,
Adm'r. of the Estate of David F. Brown, dec'd.
May the 10th, '61. 4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, dec'd., and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,
May 3d, 1861. Administrator.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'

PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable inequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to all climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" the greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe.

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the many artistes who speak in the highest terms of the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel; while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voice, sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely met with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especially to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, an improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes.—Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions,* and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S

GREAT SPEECH FOR THE UNION.

This superb Engraving, measuring 30x46 inches, representing one of the sublimest scenes ever enacted in that august assembly, the Senate of the United States, exhibits the immortal "Defender of the Constitution," as he addressed that body on the great Compromise measures of 1850. Around him may be seen the daguerreotyped likenesses of more than one hundred Senators and distinguished strangers drawn thither by Mr. Webster's great fame, to listen to his speech.

Resolved to put this glowing Picture within the means of every lover of "WEBSTER AND THE UNION," we have reduced the price from $3,00, for which it has so long been sold, to the merely nominal price of $1,25. Each Engraving will be accompanied by a printed OUTLINE KEY, showing the name and place of each member of the Senate. Of those ordering the picture to be sent through the Mail, 13 cents in addition will be required. Agents wanted. Address, BURNET & CO.

Rooms No. 11, 64 Nassau Street, N. Y.

THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE,

A Newspaper devoted to National and State Politics, productive Industry, the Arts and Sciences city affairs, literature and general intelligence, and having intelligent correspondents in all parts of our own and in foreign countries. The proprietors claim for it, all that pertains to a journal of the very first rank.

To companies taking		
10 copies or upwards	ONE DOLLAR	each,
13 copies	FIFTEEN DOLLARS,	
8 copies	TEN	"
4 copies	SIX	"
3 copies	FIVE	"
Under 3 copies	TWO	each,

The paper will be addressed to different persons at the same Post Office, if desired, except in cases of clubs of 13 or more copies, which will be mailed to one address. The *payment* for each club must be made in one sum in advance.

Daily Journal of Commerce,	$9.00
Junior (daily) do	5.00
Two Copies *Junior* to one address,	9,00

HALLOCK, HALE & HALLOCK.
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall street, New York, May 3, 1861.

A CARD.—*TO MY PATRONS, AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED.*

The Map of Bedford County is now nearly ready for distribution. But in view of the war troubles, &c., I deem it proper to hold it over a while—hoping matters will shortly take a more favorable turn. Since, however the map is thus far completed, circumstances will compel me, to deliver it ere very long.

EDWARD L. WALKER.

May 3d, '61.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF JERUSALEM

AND THE SACRED PLACES

SURROUNDING THE HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about nine feet long and six feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "birds eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and of the whole country for some distance around.

The View is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the View to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It is designed for PARENTS, TEACHERS, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent FAMILY PAPER.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with NARRATIVES and other matter particularly interesting to young persons. Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important CONVENTIONS of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of religious training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and the affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is to bring men to Christ. They aim, accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proprietors of the SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES having acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents in stamps to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the Sunday-School Times, and a copy of the Map of Ancient Jerusalem, may be seen at the bookstore of H. C. REAMER.

April 5th, '61. 3m.

TO THE LADIES!
NEW MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the City, an elegant assortment of millinery goods, comprising Bonnets, Shakers, Flat, Ribands, Flowers, Rouches, Bonnet Frames, Ladies' Dress Caps, &c., &c., also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order.

They have been carefully selected by a milliner from the East, of long experience and good taste, whose services have been engaged for the coming season. Having bought low for cash, we are determined to sell low for cash, or its equivalent.

Terms strictly cash.

Bedford, May 3d, '61.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby notified, that I purchased at Constable Sale, on the 16th April inst., the following property to, wit: One, 4 Horse power threshing machine, one large cooking stove, one half of 20 sheep, one white cow, two beds and bedding, and have left the same with William and Mary May, in Southampton township, during my pleasure. JOSEPH W. TATE.

Bedford, May 3d, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of of James Williams, late of Napier tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
B. F. WILLIAMS,
April 12, 1861. Ex'ors

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague,*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,	* * *	* * *

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 50 Leonard Street,
NEW YORK.

☞FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.☜

For sale by H. C. REAMER on Juliann Street, and Dr. B. F. Harry Pitt St., Bedford. Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.–1y.

NEW GROCERY.—CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Picnics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices. J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH.
Jan. 18, 1860. Pittsburg, Pa.

THE RAILROAD CAN'T BE MADE IF *PAYMENT IS NEGLECTED!*

All those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up. The accounts are numerous and none large, and can be paid at once, and injure nobody. By attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion. So don't forget to call immediately.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 29.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The firm of Smith and & Langdon has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. The Books are now in the hands of Richard Langdon, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm, will please call and settle their accounts, either by cash, or note, forthwith, as the Books must be closed.

SMITH & LANGDON.

Hopewell, April 26th, 1861.–3m.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg, Penn'a.

April 5, '61.—1 yr.

AMERICAN WATCH COMPAN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

OFFICE JOHN A. STODDART, NO. 41 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Attention is invited to the following statement and the accompanying testimonials in favor of these

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES

A Gold Medal was awarded the Company by the Massachusetts Mechanical Association, 1856. A Gold Medal was also awarded them by the American Institute at New York, in 1857. The Company also received the First Premium—a Gold Medal—from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, in 1858.

These Watches have now been in the market for nearly ten years, during which time they have been tested as to

ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND RELIABILITY,

in every conceivable manner, and have proved themselves to be the most satisfactory time pieces ever offered to the public.

This result has been brought about by a strict application of mechanical science to the construction of the watch from its very inception, rendering it, when finished

MATHEMATICALLY CORRECT,

in all proportions, and necessarily as perfect a time keeper as it is possible to make.

The Company have tested their Watches, in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best marine chronometer.

N. B.—We have just introduced a

NEW STYLE OF WATCH

elaborately finished, and thinner than any we have heretofore produced, with several improvements calculated to secure the greatest accuracy of performance, and to prevent the usual accidents and derangements to which foreign watches are liable.

Letter from Paul Morphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

Mr. R. E ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

Dear Sir:—The American Watch, No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it came into my possession, and during that period its variation from standard time has been but a trifle more than half a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly:

June 15, fast 4 seconds.	Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.
July 1, - 6 do	Sept. 1, - 23 do
- 15, - 10 do	- 15, - 28 do
Aug. 1, - 16 do	Oct. 1, - 32 do

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
PAUL MORPHY.

The following is from Mr. Porter, the well known Marine Chronometer and Watch Maker.

BOSTON, Sept. 28, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.

Dear Sir:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of Watches of the Waltham manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers.

GEORGE E. PORTER.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Maine, John G. Saxe, Vermont, N. P. Willis, N. Y., Hon. N. P. Banks, Massachusetts, A. L. Hamilton, Tennessee, James W. Simonton, Cal. Carlos D. Stuart, Long Island, Townsend Harris, Japan, Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie, Norman Wiard, Wis, Dr. J. Marion Sims, Charles Hammond, Phil'a., Prof. Bartlett, West Point, Dr. Ammi Brown, Boston, Lieut. Henry A. Wise, U. S. N., Col. W. J. Harden, U. S. A., S. Ireneus Prime, D. D. White Plains, Col. T. B. Thorpe.

CAUTION.

As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

These Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, and can be had on application to the undersigned.

JOHN A. STODDART,
Number 411 Chestnut Street, above 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
March 15, 1861.–6mo.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.

C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more *Medals* than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18, 1860.–1yr

JOHN O. JAMES, ISAAC WELSH, H. G. STERLING
WM. C. KENT, G. A. SMITH, H. D. WELSH,
CHARLES SANTEE, SAMUEL WHITE, J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

May 18 '60 –1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. L. MORREL
GEO. R. PEDDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

F. A. BAKER,

WITH

MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.

—IMPORTERS OF—

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,

No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil.

May 18.'60.–1 yr.

J. P. HUBER,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

TOBACCO. SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.

May 18, 1860.–1 yr.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS, PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYSTALIZED Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by

v20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

CALL AND SEE!!

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!!

Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles just received, and for sale cheap.

H. C. REAMER'S

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by Dr. C. P. Bellingham, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks: This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 24 William Street, N. Y.
March 8.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. }
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

This institution will commence its spring session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE or J. W. DICKERSON,
J. C. Everhart, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12, 1860.

LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.
May 18,'60.–1 yr.

THE WAR COMMENCED!! TERRIBLE CONFLICT RAGING!!! THE HAMMER & ANVIL TRIUMPHANT!

The subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's Hotel, where he is ready to do all work in his line, such as horse-shoeing, wagon making, &c., in the best style, and at prices to suit the times. He earnestly solicits a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in his line.

Call and hear the "music of the anvil" and give me a trial.

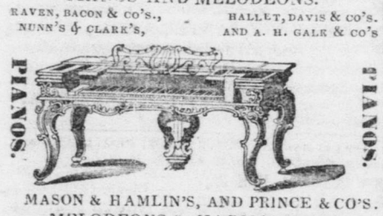
WILLIAM COOK.
April 19.

J. E. GOULD,

No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh, PHILADELPHIA

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., NUNN'S & CLARK'S, HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S. AND A. H. GALE & CO'S



MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S. MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.
May 18,'60.–1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, SAMUEL MOORE, WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN, JAMES M. WHITBY, EDWARD A. ADAMS, HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,

LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.
May 18,'60.–1 yr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, Esq., late of Hopewell township ded'd., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLUCK,
Adm'r., residing in the town of Hopewell.
May 3, 1861–6t.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill, }
Bedford, Nov. 16. } JOHN NESON.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

Julianna Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reame,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 alluvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrison county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horse and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

MENGEL HOUSE, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
Bedford, April 20, 1860.

NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the Estate of David F. Brown, late of Middle Woodberry tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL WERKING,
April 12, 1861. Adm'r.

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.
March 26, 1858.

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward, From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Penn'a. R. R. Co., Phil'a.
S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.
Sept. 7, 1860.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
June 17,'59.–1y.

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,
Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLE SALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.–1yr.

FALL TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 North Third Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.–

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, by the Register of Blair county, upon the last will and testament of Conrad Claycomb, late of Frankstown township, in said county, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims will present them for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
CONRAD CLAYCOMB,
Ex'ors., residing in Union tp., Bedford co.
April 19.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,
April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M. at Dr. Harry's

SOMETHING NEW & USEFUL CAN ALWAYS BE SEEN AT

HARTLEY'S.

Hartley has just received the finest assortment of Meat cutters and Stuffers ever brought to the county. He has a new article of cutter that excels all others, cheap and durable, also Butcher Knives by the hundred, Meat Saws, &c.,

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS

Brilliant, cheap and beautiful. Said to burn 2 hours for one cent, no smoke, no smell, no explosion, go to Hartley's and purchase before the prettiest are sold, and purchase a nice cheap light for the long winter nights.—Hartley also has

SPALDING'S LIQUID GLUE,

which should be in every house; it mends most everything.

HARDWARE BY THE TON,

Oil and Paints, of nearly every kind,
Iron, Nails and Glass,
Farm Implements and Machinery.
Satisfaction given to all reasonable persons.
Cash buyers wanted and favored.
Those who pay promptly and known to be reliable, may be credited 6 months.
Nov. 9, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,— BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operation, By Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and tated in a plain manner, so that when a parallle case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, substract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the result of any estimate required.

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

Dr. Ayer: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Dear Sir: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

Pulaski House, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

Honored Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains,* which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

Dr. Ayer: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

BEDFORD HOTEL— AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by
March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DENTIST.

C. H. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

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CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19,'60.]

J. E. McGIRR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on Julianna Street, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence o Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRER.

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing p